BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864. NO. 199.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

[From the Standard.]

VANCE ON THE SCRIPTURES.

The *ad captandum* production of which this man delivered himself in Wilkesborough has been ably reviewed in the *Standard*. Sufficient praise has been awarded him for that famous, or according to some, infamous speech; but, strange to say, the reviewers have overlooked the most remarkable part of it. Now, Vance on Blockade-Running—Vance on private exportation of Cotton and importation of Brandy—Vance on obscene Anecdotes and low jests—Vance on Profanity and hard Drinking—Vance on the squandering of State property—Vance on the illegal method of settling State accounts—Vance on any of these subjects will do, for he is familiar with them; but Vance on the Scriptures is rich! As he is evidently a tyro at the business, we wish to do him full justice in his attempt at Biblical criticism. Two specimens are furnished in the above speech.

The first is based on Acts xix: 21, 24. Read the passage carefully in the Bible, and then the following comment: "Allow me to remind you of a text of sacred Scripture, which I think would suit your case. You know when Saint Paul went to the City of Ephesus and announced the true God he raised quite a row with Demetrius and the rest of the artists in the place, who had been accustomed to make their living by manufacturing shrines for the Goddess, Diana: and they were about to massacre St. Paul for his interference with their profits. At the height of the excitement which was about to break out into actual hostilities there appeared among them a fellow, the town clerk, whose name is not given, (and I regret the omission, for I think he was the smartest uninspired man mentioned in Scripture) who got upon the courthouse steps or "the stump" and spoke to the people. What? Do any of you recollect the passage? He advised the people to do nothing rash. For, said he, 'you will be accountable for this uproar.' If Demetrius and the artisans have anything against this man, the law is open; let them implead each other, the deputies are sworn, and it shall be inquired of in a lawful assembly. This is the advice I give you to-day—'do nothing rash.'" How pointed this comment on his "text!" Like a big porch in front of a very small house, this new expositer belabors twenty verses before he can say three little words: "Do nothing rash." But isn't the diction elegant? "A fellow the town clerk," *i. e.* the *Grammateus*, the Chancellor of Ephesus, the city Recorder, or Secretary of State, any of which the word may mean, was a swaggering, low fellow of the baser sort, according to this new exposition. And this fellow got upon the courthouse steps or the stump. That is a new idea, for which we return thanks, as we can find in Luke (who wrote the Acts) no hint about steps, or stump, or courthouse. He says the Assembly met at the theatre, a word never used for the place of judicial proceedings. This new commentator finds the text defective, a frequent complaint with mistified expositors. The "name of the fellow is not given, (and I regret the omission for I think he was the smartest uninspired man mentioned in the Scripture.)" What an irreparable loss the Church has sustained in the omission of that fellow's name! What obscurity must ever rest on that part of Scripture, in consequence! How careless in Luke to omit it! O Luke, why did you leave it out? Ther is something in a name, Shakespeare's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. To a new Biblical expositor, a name does much toward removing obscurity from the "text." But our Commentator may soothe his regret, when assured that the Church does not grieve much over the loss of the name of that notable woman, Lot's wife. We are just as anxious to know it, as the name of that fellow. Besides, we don't yet know who threw the last brick, nor the name of that daring wretch of a fellow who struck "Billy Patterson." There are many who regret the omission of his name in history. But why did not our Expositor supply the deficiency? Others have interpolated, and he might have suggested Maj. Smith, Jim Jones, or Jenkins, for example; these are classical, and have been used by our Commentator in other connections.

Thankful for the light thus thrown on an obscure (?) passage of Scripture, we think a "text' far better suited to the Wilkesborough audience might have been selected. It was no doubt familiar to most of them, for it is fresh in the memory of men still living. It is this: On Wednesday night, September 9, 1863, in the City of Raleigh, an armed mob collected on the premises, and proceeded to destroy the private property, of a peaceful and most estimable citizen.—When the fact was known, a fellow to whom the people have given permission to live in the Governor's mansion for two years only, went forth and addressed the crowd in a serio-comic strain, the substance of which was: Boys, "do nothing rash." Now as you all know the name of that fellow, ladies and gentlemen of Wilkesborough, I say to you as he said, in substance, to the Raleigh mob, "do nothing rash."

The second specimen of criticism is on Solomon: (?)

"No doubt many of you have read the writings of Solomon, and have concluded that Solomon knew a thing or two. I think among the best things he said was this—'The King's name is a tower of strength,' &c. &c. We have here a very wide reference to the "text," for the writings of Solomon are copious. It reminds us of the negro preacher who said that his text might be found in what Paul wrote to Aunt Phillis Tines: "Whar de bug lie, dar whar de hen scratch." But "Solomon knew a thing or two;" although the language smacks of bar room slang, and the diction of rowdies, the assertion is true and sustained by history See 1st Kings: iv, 29, 34, together with Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, *passim*. "He spoke three thousand probverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five." On all these our Critic ventures nothing, but says "I think among the best things he ever said was this, "The King's name is a tower of strength." Where did he say that? The chapter and verse, if you please. What edition of the Bible do you use? You know there are several, with interpolations, corrected text, &c.—Give the name of the publisher of your edition; perhaps it has something from Solomon, which the com on translation omits, to compensate for the omission of that fellow's name. We do not want the name of the man you wish to see "a tower of strength"—a King—among us—we guess at that since your return from Richmond—but simply the name of him who published your edition of the Bible, as a clue to where Solomon said that "best thing: 'The King's name is a tower of strength."

See Shakespeare, Richard III, Act V, Scene III, near the beginning, where the poet puts these words into the mouth of Richard:

> Why, our battalia trebles that account:
> Besides, the King's name is a tower of strength,
> Which they upon the adverse faction want.

Now, is our Commentator certain that he did not confound this with something in Scripture, and mistake Shakespeare for Solomon? But how account for such confusion of ideas and authors? Was it owing to inspiration derived from something sent in part exchange for those five bales of cotton? No, for it is said our Expositor comes off the rostrum after a harangue more spirited than when he ascends it. Well, was inspiration sucked out of one of these little pitchers which he keeps before him, containing something good for lubricating the throat of a man who talks so much, and the contents of which are such a puzzle of prying old ladies. Answer—we cannot tell,

But as the text is evidently from Shakespeare, we simply ask our Expositor, if he thinks King Solomon and King Richard capable of saying things equally good? Is the pious King of Jerusalem no better authority in moral and political maxims, than the hateful usurper and murderer, the bloody and treacherous tyrant whose memory and name survive only to be detested? We will give our author a text from Solomon, not Shakespeare, on which we would like to see his commentary in these times. It is this—"When the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."—Prov. 29: 2. Expound and apply that, if you please, and you need not go far for illustrative proof.

Throughout this review, we have been under the apprehension that we are criticising a maiden effort at Biblical exposition—for this reason we have been mild on the slipshod style of our author. He evidently presumes too far on the ignorance of his hearers. For the future, we would recommend, whenever he attempts to enlighten his audience from Scripture, that he make sure that he is not quoting from an uninspired author. This will save him from exposure to the curse of that man who shall add to the things written in The Book. Rev. xxi: 18. We would also suggest to our author a little careful study of that antiquated volume; it will certainly not injure his morals, if it does not improve them. Besides, it contains some excellent reasons for dispensing with profane language, both in private and public, and many other maxims useful to a man who either obeys or rules. Above all, we would modestly hint to our author, no longer to shock the better part of his hearers by telling vulgar anecdotes and low jokes, but deal in the earnest facts with which the public mind is now grappling, and treat with more reverence the Book which the Christian takes as "the man of his counsel and the guide of his life." Read it a little, Governor, and let your next comment be on the text already suggested.

ONE OF THE "STRAITEST SECT."

LIFE BEYOND THE RIVER—BUSINESS DONE ON A SPECIE BASIS.

We find the following Texas news in an Atlanta paper:

The superintendent of the Press Association received to-day the following letter from one of the associates west of the Mississippi river, which gives a graphic picture of the difficulties encountered in newspaper publishing there.—The troubles of our Texas friends may prove somewhat of a balm to journalists on this side of the great river. Here is the letter, which needs no comment:

HOUSTON, May 24, 1864.

Col. J. S. Thrasher:

Yours of March 5th has just reached me. Our means of communication are exceedingly slow and uncertain.

The press of this department is laboring under burdens that I almost fear will sink it. My telegraphing bills amount to from $600 to $800 per week. My paper costs me from $18 to $25 per ream (24x36) in specie. I am paying $4 per 1000 ems for composition, and printers cannot live on that. The *News* and *Telegraph* have been forced to come to a specie basis, but whether they will be sustained by the people it is impossible to say yet. It was their only alternative. Even to-day a lot of paper is offered me for which $35 is demanded. Reduce this to currency, at thirty-five for one, and you will see the impossibility of keeping accounts in Confederate notes with our customary notation.

My telegraphic report is, I hope, short enough to-day. Your complaining of five to eight cents per word amuses me. I pay twenty to thirty cents for every word I get from the East, and am obliged to have nearly all the press telegrams sent over our wires. The press east of the river don't know anything about burthens; they are in paradise compared with us here.

I have as yet received but little intelligence of the meeting of the Press Association. The Mobile papers of April 8th, 11th and 14th, are all that have reached me, and their accounts are very meager. What is the matter that you can make no arrangements with the Postmaster General for a line of couriers across the river for account of the Press Association? I do not see what harm it can possibly do the Post Office Department.

We are all right here in Texas, and tolerably free from the Yankees, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, a I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountabilty; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enuncfated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.
Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1854. June20-d&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w2w*
Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Wake County.—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2w&wtd

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILEIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I AM PREPARED TO SELL, AT COST, TO ANY OF the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon will communicate with me. THOS. D. HOGG,
June 30-4t Major & C. S.

All papers in the State will copy four times and send bills to me, with copy of paper containing the advertisement.

$2000 N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY THE ABOVE amount of Notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us. We will pay the highest market price either in Gold or new issue.
June 30 2t CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,
100 English Calf Skins
5,000 lbs Cotton and Woolen Rags
300 Shoe Knives
100 Butcher Knives
1 new Feather Bed
1 lot of Bed Quilts
lot of large Tin Cases
1 set Single Harness
1 superior Eight Day Clock
1 fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe
1 fine Top Buggy and Pole
1 lot of Bar Iron
Rice and Tobacco
1 lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots
Hooks and Eyes
Matches
1,000 lbs Ivory Black
lot of Spun Cotton
Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the gallon—a superior article for medical purposes.
A lot of Corn Whisky
Apple Brandy, and many other articles not enumerated. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
June 28-dtd Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 360 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 35 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.
June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For farther particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is now on crutches, wants employment as clerk in some Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.
June 27-6t*

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.
June 21-eodtd W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'y.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED OR WAS STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 25th of June, near the Wake and Johnston county line, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road, two large rawbone black HORSES, both showing recent marks of the harness. One very black, with full mane hanging on both sides of his neck, and tail very full and long, with a square flat rump. The other has very little mane or tail, has a sharp rump and is of a lighter color, both recently shod.

I will give the above reward, and pay all expenses, for their apprehension so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me at Warrenton, N. C.
June 29-d3t* O. R SMITH.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday June 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. F. A. STAGG,
June 24-d2w&wtd Sec'y.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.
June 18-d1t&w3t

TAKEN UP.

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,
June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Gov. Vance's Army Speeches.

We are not in the habit of making assertions without evidence to move our positions, and as the friends of Gov. Vance are attempting to deny that he used the vulgar and profane language in his army speeches, which has been attributed to him, we shall proceed to give some of the evidence in our possession.

A gentleman belonging to the 48th, now at home, writes a letter to the *Confederate* in which he says:

"Having very recently arrived at home from the army, and seeing some statements in one of the papers of this city, of remarks made by Gov. Vance to the soldiers last winter, in his speech to Cooke's brigade, and *knowing*, and being able if it is necessary, to prove that they are false, I take this method of publicly contradicting them. One of these statements is that Gov. Vance said "he was in favor of fighting the Yankees until hell freezes over, and until it was so full of dead Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows.' I was within twenty feet of the Governor when he made that speech, and I listened attentively to him, and I am perfectly sure that he made no such remark, and am equally as sure that the man who says he heard him make it, is conscious that he is making a false statement when he says so.

I understand that some wounded soldier from the 48th N. C. regiment, now in the hospital in Raleigh, says he heard the remark. If that man, or "any other man," will come out over his own name and say so, I will bring the proof that he has misrepresented the matter. I am a member of the 48th regiment myself. I heard the Governor when he spoke to Ramseur's brigade and also to Cooke's, and I know I can prove what I say.

Another instance in which the opponents of Gov. Vance do him injustice is this: He is represented to have said that if "the boys would whip Grant this spring, he would give them each a bottle of whiskey," and they try to make capital against him out of that, by saying it was an electioneering promise, made to curry favor, &c. Well it might have sounded so if he had finished the sentence there; but he went on further and said, in the very next breath, that "if they didn't whip Grant, he (Gov. V.) would come back there with a wagon whip and, single handed, would thrash the last motherly son of them himself."

If we are not mistaken as to the paternity of the above it comes from a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and one that we could not suspect of injustice to any one; but as other soldiers of character and integrity declare they heard the language which has been charged on the Governor, there is a possibility that the writer of the above might have been mistaken.

The "wounded soldier" to whom the writer alludes—if he refers to the one mentioned in this paper—is not now in Raleigh, but with the regiment, if not killed. His name is Egbert Hauser, from Forsyth county, and is said to be a man of veracity and integrity. He stated in our office, voluntarily, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he heard Gov. Vance use all the profane expressions attributed to him by the papers, and that he would face him in the matter, if desired. We know nothing of Egbert Hauser, personally, and hope some friend in Forsyth will post us as to his standing at home.

But if let alone we think Gov. Vance's own friends will convict him of all we have charged, for this writer admits he did *promise each one of them a bottle of whisky*. If the picture is relieved or improved by the threat that "if they did'nt whip Grant he would come back there with a wagon whip and, single handed, would thrash the last mother's son of them himself," Gov. V. and his friends are welcome to it. All the editions of the Elementary Spelling Book and First Reader now being published should have these elegant sentences of our "model Governor" incorporated, for the town Clerk of Ephesus, that "smart fellow," never said anything like unto them.

Governor Vance made several speeches in the army and though some persons may not have heard him use these profane expressions charged to him, we know others did. And we can prove, too, that a gentleman of high standing in this community has said that some of the friends of the Governor, who accompanied him to the army, admitted in his presence that he said all that we have ever charged. Let the people remember, however, that this writer for the *Confederate*, a political friend of the Governor, admits that he heard him promise the boys each a bottle of whisky when the starch should be taken out of Grant.

We have additional and stronger evidence, however, which we present, and expect to follow it up, as we know of the existence of a number of letters in this county, all making the same statements.

Extract from a letter from a soldier to a friend at home, dated;

ORANGE, C. H. VA.,
April 5th, 1864.

"Governor Vance has been out here for some time making speeches about the war but don't do much good. He wants us soldiers to hold a stiff upper lip * * * * * and fight till hell freezes over, and then don't stop; and if we can't whip by fall he will give us his head for a soap tub." * * * Vance turns up his glass, takes his drink, and says fight fellow tar heel soldiers until hell freezes over, and if you hold the enemy at bay till fall and then if we don't see the end of war we can have his head for a soap gourd."

The letter from which the above is taken is in our possession, the writer gives his regiment and company but don't say where he heard the Governor speak. The letter bears date 5th April, and of course the writer had no idea that any one would ever be made of it. Now is the name of all that is reasonable and just, what could have induced the writer of this letter to have charged the Governor with this language if he did not use it? Or if he could have manufactured it is perfectly ridiculous.

Extract of a letter from a private soldier to his brother, in Johnston county, dated

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,
April 2, 1864.

"I forgot to tell you that Gov. Vance came and made us a speech, and I don't like him, for he said he wanted us to fight till hell freezed over. I have got no use for Vance."

The writer of this letter is represented to us by prominent gentlemen in Johnston county as a deacon in the Baptist Church and a most reliable and worthy man. He was writing in confidence and with candor to a brother and never supposed that the letter would be used. In all probability these men have both fallen in the late engagements around Peterburg and Richmond, but the letters from which these extracts are taken are in our possession and may be seen by any one desiring to see them

We have seen another letter written to a young lady in this county by her uncle, a man whom we know and know to be reliable, which states in substance the same thing as the above. The party holding it has promised to send it to us with two more army letters making the same charge against Governor Vance, from the same neighborhood. We see persons almost every day that either have or have seen letters of the same purport and a dozen or more have been promised, all of which we hope to have in a few days.

Willing to rest our cause here, for the present, the jury can take the case and retire; we think we have introduced testimony that ought to convict the defendent, but if considered insufficient and the jury decide against us, we shall take an appeal and introduce additional evidence.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Your Honor will please recall the jury a moment as we have additional testimony to offer.—Since the above was written a soldier has voluntarily furnished the following

Certificate:

"In Gov. Vance's speech to Cooke's brigade, 46th regiment, he said the only road to peace was through Pennsylvania—that the soldiers were to fight until hell freezed over as hard as a lightwood knot and then fight upon the ice—to fight till they filled hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows—and that he would give each of them a bottle of whisky and sugar enough to sweeten it."

* * *

Co. E, 46th Regt.
June 30, 1864. From Granville County."

This gentleman desires us not to publish his name, because it might get to the army and be the means of his being punished, but is willing for us to give it to persons who may call at our office to see it. Here then, may it please your honor, we have introduced four private soldiers all of whom testify to the same thing, and all say the defendent, Vance, is guilty. In addition, a member of Ramseur's brigade was in our office yesterday, and in the presence of gentlemen of high standing we read the above certificate to him, and he declared that Vance used about the same language in the speech before his brigade, with the exception of the whisky, which he did not remember.

We will rest here for the present, but expect to introduce new testimony in a few days.

Proscription for Opinion Sake.

In noticing the appointment of Railroad Directors, yesterday, we overlooked the fact that Gov. Vance had dropped Albert Johnson, Esq., one of the Directors on the N. C. Railroad. We have not a word to say against the worthy gentleman that has been put in Mr. Johnson's place, but as the present incumbent is known as a true Conservative and a friend of Mr. Holden, Gov. Vance was urged by the Destructives and secessionists that surround and control him, to bring his head to the block. And as Mr. Johnson is a mechanic and working man he was no doubt considered a little "greasy," or "nasty," and hardly qualified to hold such appointments as are given to Council Wooten and W. W. Avery —' Mr. Johnson is one of our most worthy citizens, is one of the most efficient practical railroad men in the South, and was the only mechanic in the Board of Directors; and as he is turned out without any reason or other cause than that he is a true Conservative, and a friend of Mr. Holden, it is an insult to every mechanic and workingman in the State and one which most of them will resent in August.

Mr. Johnson has been the Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston Machine Shops for a number of years, and it is well known he is one of the most efficient men that has ever been connected with the road, but that he may be punished for opinion's sake, we learn that one of the staff officers of Gov. Vance, a man who draws provisions from the State store house for his whole family, including his negroes, and charges the State rent for his own house and draws forage for the horses that haul his wood, is trying to have him dismissed from the place he has so acceptably filled.

We call upon every mechanic and working man in the State to remember these proscriptive oligarchs and stall-federates, and vote for a man who, having been raised to work and a mechanic himself, can sympathise with them and appreciate merit, wherever found. Gov. Vance is surrounded, here, by a set of broken-down aristocrats and oligarchs—men who despise honest industry—and it is these who have influenced him to turn out of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad one of the best men we have in the community.

Richmond and Petersburg.

We have no direct communication with either of these cities, and hence know but little of the military situation. Both the Petersburg and Danville roads, if not held by the enemy are commanded by them or so damaged that trains cannot pass; and the telegraph, if up, is silent as far as the public are concerned. If Gen. Lee has sufficient force to drive Grant from his works and relieve Petersburg, all may yet be well, but it must be confessed that the present condition of things—as far as known to us—seem very gloomy. The fact is one of the other or both of the roads must be re-opened and communication re-established or the capital of the Confederacy must fall. We hope soon to hear that all the raiders have been dispersed, Grant driven back and the beleaguered cities relieved.

From extracts from the *Enquirer* of the 27th, published elsewhere in this paper, it will be seen that the Yankees are in a position that enables them to shell the very heart of Petersburg all the time. The suspense is painful but we trust there is light beyond the cloud.

From the Wilmington Journal of Wednesday.]

FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning, for copies of Richmond and Petersburg papers as late as Saturday. He himself left Petersburg about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, came out, with others, on an engine, as far as the Yellow House, some six or seven miles from Petersburg,—was told there that the enemy, which had been driven off the road, had returned to it at Reams'. The party then left the road, taking through the woods with the view of flanking the Yankees at Reams', which they did, striking the road again about Stoney Creek. From Stoney Creek they made their way towards Weldon, on a hand car. Upon the whole, it was a pretty tollsome trip, but successfully worked through.

He says that the amount of damage to the Petersburg and Weldon Road is not great, not probably exceeding five hundred yards of track, all told

Just before he left the enemy resumed shelling slowly; one shell struck the Presbyterian Church, upon the roof of which a detachment of the Signal Corps is stationed. Another fell near the Post Office, and a third struck a house in Sycamore street.

The fact that an engine ran out from Petersburg South on Saturday evening, seems to negative the idea of the enemy's entrenchments stretching across the line of that road.

The following is Gen. Lee's official dispatches in reference to the operations near Petersburg on Wednesday last:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 23, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Sir: Since Friday last there has been skirmishing along the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg. The Federal army appears to be concentrated at these two places, and is strongly intrenched.

Yesterday a movement of infantry, cavalry and artillery was made towards the right of our forces and Petersburg, in the direction of the Weldon railroad. The enemy was driven back, and his infantry is reported to have halted. His cavalry have continued to advance upon the road by a route further removed from our position.

The enemy's infantry was attacked this afternoon, on the West side of the Jerusalem plank road, and driven from his first line of works to his second on that road by Gen'l Mahone, with a part of his division.

About sixteen hundred prisoners, four pieces of artillery, eight stands of colours, and a large number of small arms were captured.

Very respectfully, etc.,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

The following are the telegraphic reports in the Richmond papers:—

PETERSBURG, June 22—10 A. M.—Hancock's Yankee corps yesterday made an attempt to strike the Weldon road, but after getting within half a mile of it, on Davis' farm, two miles below the city, our artillery opened upon them, and at the same time our infantry came into action, driving the enemy back, capturing some dozen prisoners, and killing and wounding a number of the enemy. Our loss is small.

The gallant Col. Harris, of the 12th Mississippi, was severely wounded yesterday by a straggling shot.

Grant's whole army is now in our front on the South side of the Appomattox.

Nothing exciting is transpiring this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 22.—7 P. M.—Two brigades of our army attacked and flanked Hancock's second army corps this evening, about two miles south of this place. The fight began at 2 o'clock. The enemy made considerable resistance, but were driven back fully two miles. Our men captured 1,600 prisoners, including 57 commissioned officers, four pieces of artillery, eight stand of colors and two lines of breastworks. The enemy made an effort to recapture the breastworks, but were repulsed. Another attack on the enemy at some point is now progressing, and is succeeding most admirably. Our loss is very light.

The enemy have cut the Weldon road ten miles below here, but it will soon be repaired, it is supposed.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 22.—The Yankee raiding party, after cutting the Weldon road at Beam's Station, proceeded towards Dinwiddie Court House, for the purpose of cutting the South-side road at that point, and telegraphic communication has already been interrupted there.

The water tank and depot were burnt at Reams', and one hundred and fifty yards of the track torn up, but it will be repaired to-night. A force of ours has been sent in pursuit of the raiders, and it is believed will overtake them.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 23—10, A. M.—Our forces after driving the enemy up to 5 o'clock last evening, for want of sufficient force to go further, made a stand. The enemy soon endeavored to retake the works which they had lost charging us desperately four times, but without success. The fighting ended about 9 o'clock, and has not been resumed this morning. There is a little or no firing in any part of the line this morning.

Col. Shelby, of Alabama, was killed in the fight yesterday evening.

It is reported that our forces came up with the enemy's rear near Dinwiddie Court House last night, and that there was fighting all night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 23—7:30 P. M.—The prisoners captured yesterday evening number, by official accounts, sixteen hundred and seventy-six privates and non commissioned officers, and six commissioned officers. Our loss yesterday evening was about three hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy is estimated at fully as many as one thousand. Over fifteen hundred stand of arms were taken. The troops engaged were Mahone's, of Virginia, Saunders' of Alabama, and Wright's, of Georgia, brigades, the whole commanded by General Mahone.

Our advance fought the rear of the enemy's raiders near Dinwiddie Court House yesterday evening, capturing ten or fifteen prisoners.

The enemy are reported to have reached the Junction of the Southside and Danville railroads to-day about two o'clock.

The latest information from Hunter, was that he had retreated through Buford's Gap towards Salem, in Roanoke.

Up to this hour there has been nothing to-day except sharpshooting and cannonading. The sharpshooters are very active.

The enemy took possession of the Weldon railway, six miles below here this morning, and are busy fortifying. Their pickets in that direction are within four miles of the city. Our troops, after the success of last night, retired to their original position.

The enemy's raiders burnt the depot, two engines and fifteen cars, and tore up a mile of the railroad at Ford's station, fifteen miles from here, on the South side road, last night.

PETERSBURG, June 24—10 A. M.—A portion of our forces last night dislodged the enemy from their lodgment on the Weldon railroad, six miles below here, captured five hundred prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers.

The enemy burned the Burkeville Junction last night at one o'clock. The high bridge was safe at last accounts.

A reconnoissance was made in the enemy's front this morning on the City Point road, but it accomplished nothing.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 24.—There was heavy cannonading this morning at 7 o'clock, began by our batteries in Chesterfield on the enemy's extreme right, and continued for one hour and a quarter. The results are unknown.

Four hundred and eighty-three prisoners, captured by Mahone last night near the railroad, were brought in this morning.

All quiet now.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 24—6 P. M.—General Mahone, after dislodging the enemy from the Weldon road last night pushed around their left flank and captured the prisoners alluded to in despatch of this morning.

The affair on the City Point road this morning was an effort to retake some of our lost breastworks, and was preceded by heavy cannonading. Hagood drove the enemy from the breastworks, our other troops failing to support him, he fell back.

His loss is between one and two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

No shell have been thrown into the city to-day, and all has been quiet since 9 o'clock.

The raiders, after burning the depot at the Junction took the road to Danville.

The Raid on Morganton.

It seems the raid on Morganton and Camp Vance was entirely successful, but we hope the marauders will be caught and punished before they can get away. The following from our Western exchanges give us all the particulars we have as yet received of the affair:

[From the Salisbury Watchman of the 29th.]

Raid on Morganton and Camp Vance—A Train on the Western Road Captured.—Our citizens were startled yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, to learn that two or three hundred deserters, tories and Yankees had made a raid on Morganton and Camp Vance, in Burke county, taking possession of them and capturing one passenger train on the Western N. C. Road. Maj. Wilson, Chief Engineer, came down on the train which went up in the morning, having been met and stopped by a young man from Camp Vance who made his escape from there after the enemy had entered. He reported them to consist of four companies. There is no further accounts as to their movements.

Forces were immediately detached from the C. S. Prison in this place, and sent forward about 9 o'clock, on the train, to meet the enemy, if he will remain long enough to be seen; and another train of volunteer troops was got off about 4 o'clock. If the enemy shall linger on the road, it will not be long until he will have something to do.

P. S. Since we went to press, the train which went out last night at 9 o'clock has returned, and brought a report that the enemy had burnt Camp Vance, the Morganton Depot, and the train captured at the head of the road. It was not stated in what direction they had gone.—Our troops were in pursuit of them.

[From the Charlotte Bulletin.]

Raiders at Morganton.—His Honor, Mayor Harris, received the following dispatch last night at 11 o'clock:

SALISBURY, June 28.

Mayor Town of Charlotte: The Yankees have captured Camp Vance, near Morganton, with 300 of our recruits, and the Western N. C. train. Send us what force you can to aid in repelling them.

JOHN A. HOLT, Commissioner.

At 12 o'clock, Col. Turney, Post Commandant, received the following dispatch:

SALISBURY, June 28.

Col. P. Turney Com. Post: The enemy certainly have taken Camp Vance. The force is estimated at 400. I have sent about 120 men to repel further advance. Will send more force—30 or 40 men—at 4, a m...to-morrow Will telegraph you if I need anything more.

J. A. GILMORE, Jr.,
Col. Commanding.

The Home Guard and detailed men were immediately organized under their respective officers, and prepared to move at short notice.

[For the Progress

IMMORTAL JACKSON.

The South's greatest glory,
Was her loved General, fair freedom's friend;
Whose fame renowned in story,
Shall last till time itself shall end.
Ye muses bring your harps and sing,
Sweet lays that in smooth numbers run:
In praise of our lost Hero,
The Great, Immortal Jackson.

His fame through future ages,
The South's freeborn sons shall raise;
The theme all hearts engages,
All tongues shall join to sing his praise.
With joy, sound forth his virtuous worth,
And tell the glorious acts he's done;
Of all the South the greatest,
Was our beloved Hero, Jackson.

And oh! thou great Creator,
Who formed his youth, and watched his age,
Until, while fighting for his Country,
Thou called him from this earthly stage,
Great power above, enthrone in love,
The Hero, who from us is gone,
And cherish in this bosom,
That was, our virtuous General, the Great, Immortal Jackson.

A JUNIOR.

Lenoir County.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. W. DUNN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.
July 1-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. J. POPE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the ensuing August election.
July 1-6t*

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ATLANTA, June 30.—The *Appeal* has received the Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 28th. It states that Gen. Pillow, with three thousand troops, on the 24th, demanded the surrender of Lafayette, garrisoned with four hundred cavalry. The surrender was refused and the Confederates attacked the town, the Yankees taking position in the Court House and adjacent houses. The Confederates for more than three hours continued to advance slowly, when the 4th Ky. cavalry came in and the Confederates left, leaving 100 dead and 70 prisoners and carrying off Col. Faulkner, of the 7th Ky., captured in a charge. It is supposed here that Pillow passed on to the work before him on the railroads.

The *Gazette* does not state in what direction he came.

Gold in New York on the 24th, 211.

Army details around Petersburg unchanged, but changes are being made, prompted with a prospect of great advantage. The plans are not sufficiently matured for publication.

The 18th New York battery is reported to have lost four guns. The Confederates are daily strengthening and enlarging their works.

The *World* says that the National Democratic Convention will meet at Washington on the 29th inst., for general consultation on important business

Sheridan is reported to have made his escape to the White House. Advices from New Orleans say that Canby is visiting Farragut before Mobile.

MOBILE, June 30.—The *Evening News* of the 27th says that at Cincinnati on the 23d Hunter was reported routed near Staunton with a loss of 2,000, besides wagons and artillery, small arms, &c. He was cut off from Martinsburg and was retreating towards Beverly.

Sheridan had reached the White House, out of ammunition.

The circulation of the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* was prohibited.

Mails below Huntsville are limited to garrisoned posts.

In the Trans-Mississippi Shelby has possession of Clarendon.

Fagan had crossed the Arkansas and was moving on White river.

Price is reported moving on Little Rock.

The gunboats pursued towards Memphis on Sunday were crippled.

In New York on the 23d gold was quoted at 208.

In Memphis gold 208—cotton 145.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 30.—Universal quiet prevails along the lines to-day. The enemy is being permitted to bury his fast putrifying dead, and as Gen. Hardee's great victory has brought to light their loss, it is proved that it was much underated. The enemy admit a loss of 1500 in front of Cleburne's division, and a loss in killed along the front of that and Cheatham's division of 750. Five hundred ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kennesaw Mountain transporting their wounded to Big Shanty, in front of Gen. Hardee's corps. Their loss along the line at that corps is estimated at 4,000 and about the same in front of Gen. Loring. The Yankee Generals Dan McCooke and Packer were certainly killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, June 30.—At two o'clock this morning the enemy drove General Cheatham's pickets in and attempted to storm his breastworks. They were received with a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry, which caused them to retire. Their loss is not ascertained. Ours only one killed and two wounded.

The Raiders in Virginia and Western North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO, June 30.—We have private dispatches from Weldon of the 30th. The raiders struck the Petersburg and Weldon railroad to-day near Belfield. A later dispatch, dated Belfield, states that most of the enemy's artillery, together with his wagon train, were captured, and that the greater part of the raiders would be. A fight is reported near Reams' to-day.

The raiders have left Morganton, passing through Watauga. They burnt the Railroad depot and a passenger train. Our troops are after them.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' Speech.

We have yet a few thousand pamphlets on hand containing the admirable speech of Vice President Stephens and extracts from the message of Gov. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. Our Conservative friends could not circulate a better document than this pamphlet, for it sets forth the only true doctrines upon which peace can be obtained and our independence established. Price $200 for one thousand; $30 for one hundred, and 50 cents for single copies.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....5.00
" " One month.....2.00
Weekly paper, three months.....2.00
" " six months.....3.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 80 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY,

BEING NOW ORGANIZED, ALL CONTRIBUTIONS to the same will be thankfully received. Donations of provisions or stores may be sent to the President, Mrs. N. H. Rogers—donations in money to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Ellis. Cooked provisions, vegetables or fruits may be sent to Guion's Hotel between the hours of ten and half past eleven, when managers will be present to receive them and attend to their proper distribution.
July 1-2t

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Lester, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.